THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9097. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1779.

THEATRE ROYAL,

On TUESDAY Evening next, will be revived, The

ROMAN FATHER.

The Roman Father, Mr WILKINSON,
(*His first Appearance on this Stage these three years.*)
Tullus Hostilius, Mr SMITH.
Valerius, Mr LANE.
Citizen, Mr HALLION.
And Publius Horatius, Mr WOODS.
Valeria, Mrs WOODS.
And Horatia, Mr MONTAGUE.

In Act V. A PROCESSION and TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

The Vocal Parts by

Mr WOOD, Mr HALLION, Mr LYON, Mr CHARTERIS;
Miss MILLS, Mrs SHIELD, Mrs WOOD, and Mrs HITCHCOCK.

To which will be added, a New Speaking Pantomime, divided into three Acts, called,

THE TOUCHSTONE OF TRUTH;
OR,
HARLEQUIN TRAVELLER.

With a variety of New Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, &c.

Particularly a ROCK SCENE;—The ORDER OF THE GARTER, (painted by the late Mr Dahl of Covent Garden Theatre);—A View of St JAMES's PARK, &c.

Act I. Finishes at Paris; Act II. At Lady Fashion's Rout; and Act III. concludes with the Order of the Garter.

The principal Characters by

Mr WILKINSON, Mr LANE,
Mr WOOD, Mr HALLION,
Mr CHALMERS, Mr COLBY,
Mr HITCHCOCK, Mr CHARTERIS;
Mr BAILEY, And Mr WOOD.
Mrs MONTAGUE, Miss MILLS;
Mrs WOODS, Mrs WOOD,
Mrs SHIELD, And Mrs HITCHCOCK.

The doors to be opened at five, and the curtain drawn up at six o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr Burt, at the Theatre.

A CLARINET LOST.

DROPPED from a Servant's pocket, about the end of October last, on the high road leading from Dunkeld to Perth, A CLARINET, maker's name MILLER, London, 1776, with a small MUSIC BOOK.

If the same are delivered to Mr Campbell vintner, Perth, or Mr Dun, Hotel, Edinburgh, a handsome reward will be given.

By Order of the Honourable
The COMMISSIONERS for SICK and WOUNDED SEAMEN, and for EXCHANGING PRISONERS OF WAR.

WHEREAS a general Exchange of French Prisoners of War is agreed upon between Great Britain and France, these are to advertise such persons as shall be willing to contract for Shipping, to carry such prisoners as are at Edinburgh and Dalkeith, to Calais, are desired to give in tenders, signed and sealed, agreeable to the following conditions, any time betwixt and Thursday 6th January next, at twelve o'clock noon, addressed to George Middleton, agent, and Mr William Thomson, surgeon, for Prisoners of War, at Edinburgh, at Mr Middleton's office, Carrubber's close, Edinburgh.

PARTICULARS for the information of such persons as may be desirous to let Ships for the transportation of prisoners.

To specify in the tenders the precise day on which the ship shall be ready to receive the prisoners, which is to be fitted with platforms for the accommodation of the prisoners, as is done in tenders for impressed men.

Each vessel to be well and sufficiently manned, in the proportion of eight men to one hundred tons.

The ship to be firm, strong, tight, staunch, and substantial, and provided with masts, sails, and all other furniture fit for a voyage to Calais; and to have proper gratings to her hatches, and a good boat, a long boat, and a sufficient number of cables.

The master of the ship, or any other person or persons whomsoever, by his permission, consent, or privity, is not to receive on board her, or carry or convey to any port or place whatsoever, during her continuance in the service, any goods, wares, merchandize, or stores whatsoever, except such as shall be directed to be put on board by the Commissioners, or their agent, for the use and service of his Majesty, and such as are absolutely necessary for the navigating the said ship.

The master shall in all things well, faithfully, and truly observe and perform all the instructions, orders, and directions, which he shall receive from the Commissioners or their officers or agents, before his entering on the said service, and which shall be sent him by them or any of them, from time to time, during the continuance of the service.

If the master shall lose any time, break his orders, or neglect his duty, and it is made appear to the Commissioners, they shall have free liberty, and be permitted to mulct him, or make such abatement out of the freight and pay of the ship as shall be by them adjudged fit and reasonable.

The master is to victual the prisoners, with one pound bread, two quarts beer, and one pound of beef, daily, to each.

And shall provide a sufficient quantity of each specie for 30 days, for the number of prisoners the ship is to carry; which number is to be computed by the tonnage of the ship, allowing two tons and upwards for three men. The agent to the Commissioners to survey the provisions, and to approve of and certify both the quantity and quality thereof.

The ships boats to be assisting in the landing and embarking of the prisoners; three days to be allowed for embarking them at Leith after the date of the certificate from the agent to the Commissioners, that the ship is completely fitted, victualled, and manned for the service, and six days for disembarking them, and embarking British prisoners in France, if any of the latter are to be brought back. And if the ship should be detained longer than the said three days at Leith, and six days in France (except by wind and weather), the sum of
per day demurrage sterling money, to be allowed and paid by the Commissioners, to the said master, his executors, administrators, or assigns, for every day she shall be so detained.

If the ships should be seized, sunk, burnt, taken, or otherwise destroyed by the enemy, during her continuance in the service, the Commissioners to pay the full sum the ship and all the furniture shall be valued at when first agreed for, provided it be made appear to the Commissioners that the master, or any of the crew, did neither do nor cause to be done, any matter or thing that did or might cause the ship to be so seized, burnt, taken, or otherwise destroyed by the enemy. The ship is therefore to be surveyed and valued in the usual manner, by persons of skill and reputation.

To specify in the tenders the rate per man for the passage, and rate per day for the victualling of the English and French prisoners respectively; but if no British prisoners are sent back, and any consideration is expected on that account, the precise sum is to be mentioned in the tenders; and the master is to apply to the Commissary of the Marine of the port where he lands the French prisoners for a certificate, that no British prisoners could be returned for them.

The vessel is to sail under the protection of a flag of truce.

The master or owner to covenant in the penalty of 500 l. sterl. to be paid in case of infringing or breaking the agreement. The money for freight and victualling, to be paid in England on the ship's coming from France with British prisoners, or on her return to Scotland, if she does not bring any.

N. B. No vessel can be received under 90 tons.

By order of the Commissioners,
G. MIDDLETON, Agent.
WM THOMSON, Sur

[Concluded from our last.]

Copy of the Convention between the Honourable John Luttrell and William Dalrymple, Esquire, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, and Don Simon Desnaux and Don Juan Dastiex, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, for the Officers and Garrison of Porto Omoa, October 24. 1779.

DON Simon Desnaux, Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry, Engineer in second to his Catholic Majesty, and heretofore Commandant of the Fort of Omoa, and Don John Dastiex, Engineer, Commandant and Captain of infantry, having earnestly solicited the commanders of his Britannic Majesty's forces by land and sea, the Hon. John Luttrell, and William Dalrymple, Esquire, to treat for the exchange of the Spanish garrison at Omoa, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, have set forth, that they are ready to treat on the part of his Catholic Majesty for the same. The said request is complied with upon the following terms and condition:

First, All the Spanish officers, which bear his Catholic Majesty's commission, shall be prisoners of war, and admitted upon their parole, that they shall not serve, directly nor indirectly, against the King of Great Britain, his subjects or allies, during the present war, unless they are before exchanged.

Secondly, That all the said officers shall be permitted to chuse their place of residence, provided that they are not found beyond the distance of sixty leagues from Omoa, nor nearer to Omoa than forty leagues, until they be exchanged in the manner herein after set forth.

Thirdly, That all the Mulattoes and people of mixed colour, whether men, women, or children, as well as the artificers, shall have liberty to return home, provided none of them take up arms against the King of Great Britain, his subjects or allies, or be found within thirty leagues of Omoa, until this agreement is fully accomplished.

Fourthly, That the said Don Simon Desnaux and Don John Dastiex, doth engage for the Governor of Merida, in case the English prisoners captured in the Bay of Honduras are within his district, and if not, for the Governor of whatever Spanish district they may be in; that he shall return an equal number of Mulattoes or people of mixed colour, to those that have been liberated at Omoa; and of this number such as were taken in the Bay of Honduras by the Spaniards, shall have the preference. And it is further understood and agreed between the parties to this agreement, that all the subjects of the King of Great Britain, taken in the Bay of Honduras, and now in the custody of the said Governor of Merida, shall be exchanged, by giving Mulattoes for Mulattoes, men for men, women for women, children for children; and this exchange to be made the moment the said Governor of Merida can be made acquainted with this convention, but at all events not to exceed the space of three months.

Fifthly, The serjeants and soldiers of the regulars shall be exchanged for an equal number of serjeants and soldiers of the British army; and if the King of Spain shall not have such in his possession, then to be exchanged for the principal merchants and traders, taken at George's Key in the Bay of Honduras; provided a sufficient number of white people cannot be sent from Omoa to exchange them, and a receipt to be given by the English Commissary, for such number of men as may have been captured by the Spaniards in the Bay of Honduras, as shall exceed the number delivered from the garrison of Omoa; such receipt for the surplus to be given by the Spanish Commissary, if the balance is in favour of England. The Spanish seamen to be exchanged in like manner for English seamen, as is specified by the parties respecting the serjeants and soldiers.

Sixthly, The Hon. John Luttrell and William Dalrymple doth covenant, that the Spanish garrison at Omoa shall be embarked within the space of three days, on board of vessels properly provided, and shall be conveyed, without loss of time, to the Castle of St Philip, within the Gulph of Dulce, or to some adjacent Spanish post, and there delivered at the sole charge of his Britannic Majesty. And the said Don Simon Desnaux and Don John Dastiex doth covenant, that the officers, soldiers, merchants, artificers, Mulattoes, and people of white or mixed colour, subjects of his Britannic Majesty, which, since the commencement of the present war with Spain, have been taken in the Bay of Honduras, shall be embarked within the space of three months, from the day the said Don Simon Desnaux and Don John Dastiex shall be landed in the Gulph of Dulce, and sent to Omoa, or the next nearest English settlement, at the sole expence of the King of Spain; provided the said English prisoners, or any of them, are within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Merida; but should they have been sent to the Havannah, then the said Don Simon Desnaux and Don John Dastiex doth covenant, that the Governor of the Havannah shall embark them from thence, and land them at the expence of the King of Spain as aforesaid, at Jamaica, within the space of six months from the date hereof. Provided always, that if every article of this agreement is not strictly performed on the part of the Court of Spain, We, Don Simon Desnaux and Don John Dastiex, were fully bound for ourselves, and for all the Spanish officers of the garrison, to repair without loss of time, and by the shortest mode of conveyance, to Omoa, or to the nearest English settlement, there to deliver themselves up as prisoners of war. And for the further security hereof, the said Don Simon Desnaux and Don John Dastiex will deliver up as hostages, Col. Antonia Fernandez, Second Commandant of the garrison, the Rev. Blasi Mercenario, Chaplain of the register ship Saint Joseph, the Padre Antonio Mercurdetio, late Chaplain of Omoa, to whom we promise to give the ornaments of the church, (which we refuse to ransom) upon condition, that every part of this agreement is fulfilled by the Court of Spain, within the time and in the manner before specified, but to remain till then in the hands of the English.

Signed on the part of his Britannic Majesty, at Omoa, the 24th of October, 1779.

(Signed) JOHN LUTTRELL. (L. S.)
WM. DALRYMPLE. (L. S.)

Signed on the part of his Catholic Majesty, at Omoa, the said 24th of October, 1779.

DN. SIMON DESNAUX. (L. S.)
DN. JUAN DASTIEX. (L. S.)

We, the under-written, do ratify and confirm every part of this agreement, and hold ourselves bound for a due performance of it. Signed at Omoa the 24th of October, 1779.

(Signed) JOSEF DE CUCILAR.
JOSEF EUSEBIO MENENDEZ.
PEDRO TOLLE.
MANAEL DE CLASIAC.

List of Officers taken Prisoners of War at St Fernando de Omoa, the 20th of October 1779.

Don Simon Desnaux, Governor and Engineer in Second to his Catholic Majesty, and Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry.
Don Antonio Fernandez, Lieutenant-Governor and Lieutenant-Colonel.
Don Joseph Fivallier, Captain of artillery.
Don Emanuel Clairac, Lieutenant of artillery.
Don Joseph Mellendez, Second Lieutenant of artillery.
Don Pedro Toll, Lieutenant of dragoons.
Don Juan Dasier, Commandant and Captain of engineers.
Don Joseph Antonio Matornia, Commissary.
Don Juan Galendo, Comptroller.
Seignor Francisco Garrochier, first Surgeon to the hospital.
Seignor Britango, second Surgeon.
Don Antonio Mercadilla, Chaplain.
Don Diego Martarez, Storekeeper.
Two Captains of register ships.
Three priests.
Ten serjeants of artillery.
One ditto dragoons.
Three hundred and fifty-five rank and file.
Also a town Adjutant, name unknown at present.

(Signed) W. DALRYMPLE, Commander in Chief of the land forces.

Return of Artillery and Stores taken at Fort St Fernando de Omoa, October 20. 1779.

Brass 24 pounders mounted, 6; 12 ditto, 2; 4 ditto, 6; 4 field pieces not mounted.
Iron 18 pounders mounted, 10; 12 ditto, 8; 3 ditto, 1.
Total mounted 33.
24 pounders not mounted, 1; 4 ditto, 4; 3 ditto, 8; 1 ditto, 10.
Total not mounted, 23.
Swivels, 100. Brass mortars, 13 inch, mounted on 8 ash beds, 2.
SHOT. Brass eighteen-pounders, 127. Four pounders, 365. One pounder, 107. Iron twenty-four pounders, 830. Eighteen pounders, 4196. Twelve-pounders, 2809. Eight-pounders, 273. Six-pounders, 195. Four pounders, 2990. Three pounders, 174. One-pounders, 832. Bar-shot, eighteen, weight 43 lb. 141.
Thirteen-inch shells, 396. Hand grenades, 900. Muskets, 472. Swords, 100. Pistols, (pairs 10) 20. Pickaxes, 200. Hoes, 400. Pit saws, 3. Ladles, 8. Bullet moulds, 13. Cask of bullets, 1. Rounds of langrage, 300. Rounds of powder filled for 33 guns, 20. Twenty-four pounder carriages, old, 10. ditto, new, 9. Four-pounder ship carriages, 4. Chest of carpenters tools; 1. Bolts, plates, pins, and other iron work for ten carriages. 50 quintals of gunpowder, mostly damaged.

(Signed) HANS CARDEN, Capt. Artillery and Engineer.
(Signed) W. DALRYMPLE, Commander in Chief of the land forces.

Return of Killed and Wounded acting on shore, at the Siege and Attack of Fort St Fernando de Omoa, October 20. 1779.

1 Midshipman, 3 seamen, killed; 7 seamen wounded.
1 Subaltern and 4 marines wounded.
Loyal Irish. 1 private killed.
Bay Fusileers. 1 private wounded.
Mosquito Indians. 1 killed, 1 wounded.
Total. 1 Midshipman, 5 men, killed; 1 subaltern, 13 men, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Mr Lloyd, Midshipman of the Lowestoffe, killed.
Second Lieutenant Wightman, of the Chatham division of marines, wounded.

(Signed) W. DALRYMPLE, Commander in Chief of the land forces.

Admiralty-Office, December 18. 1779.

CAPTAIN Pakenham arrived at this office yesterday afternoon, with a letter from the Honourable John Luttrell, Captain of his Majesty's ship the Charon, to Mr Stephens, dated at Omoa the 27th of October 1779, of which the following is an extract.

Charon, in the harbour of Omoa, October 27. 1779.

SIR,

I AM to request you will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that in obedience to the orders I received from Sir Peter Parker, I sailed from Port Royal early in the morning of the 8th of September last, and being joined in a few hours after by the Pomona, Lowestoffe, and Racehorse schooner, bore away for the Spanish main, which however I was not able to reach, owing to calms and baffling winds, until the 15th. The next day we got to Rattan; and being apprehensive that the enemy's register ships might pass to windward, and along their own shore, in case I carried all the squadron towards George's Key, I ordered Captain Nugent, who was well acquainted at that place, in the Racehorse up to George's Key, to procure, as expeditiously as possible, the most skilful pilots for Omoa, and Gulph of Dulce. Having so done, he was directed to join his ship at Key Boquel; then to repair to Glovers Reef, where I waited his arrival, having an board the Charon and Lowestoffe there on the 19th instant. The Monday morning following I had the mortification to learn, by a boat which had escaped from George's Key, that it had been taken by the Spaniards five days, which made me very doubtful respecting the safety of Captain Nugent; but I was relieved from that anxiety a few hours afterwards, by the Pomona and Racehorse schooner appearing in sight. Upon their joining me with the Pilots I bore away for the Gulph of Dulce, where we arrived in the evening of the 22d. There was no vessel of any nation to be seen in the Gulph; I therefore, attended by the Captains Parker and Nugent, with the marines of the squadron, and a party of seamen in the boats, pushed up the river, and landed at the Spanish warehouses before twelve that night, but found them to be totally abandoned and empty, except the remains of a few provisions, which seemed to indicate, that the people had not been long gone. On the 23d in the morning I sent a number of men from the ships to the Racehorse, and directed Lieutenant Trott to make the best of his way to Omoa, to reconnoitre the strength of the place, and to look for the ships which had sailed from Dulce; concluding that they would be found at that port. The next morning the Racehorse joined me at sea; from her I learned, that the three ships were at anchor under the fort; two of them with all an end, and the third with her yards and top-masts struck; and that the fortification did not appear to be a very strong one. Elate at the information, I made sail for Omoa; and getting close off the port by twelve o'clock at night, would have persuaded the pilot to have carried us in, which he luckily refused; for the next day when we came to approach the fortification, I found it was much too formidable an object to promise success by an attempt to force it: Nor indeed would it have answered any good end, for the ships had all their yards and top-masts struck, and were lying up a creek, where we could not get at them, had we even silenced near forty pieces of cannon, which presented themselves to our view from the different batteries. The only hope therefore which remained of our being masters of those ships arose from a chance that we might catch them off Cape Antonio before our cruize terminated, which, in the possibility of events, I thought might happen; and I was making the best of my way with the ships to that station, stopping only two or three days to complete my water in the Bay of Trusilla, and to learn a further state of the English inhabitants in the Bay of Honduras.

I have now the pleasure to inform you of the fortunate escape of Captain Nugent out of the hands of the Spaniards, and of the subsequent services performed by him at George's Key, where he arrived in the Racehorse in the evening of the 19th, having left the Pomona, as I directed, at Key Boquel. Captain Nugent approached the shore in his boat, without the least suspicion that the Key was in the hands of the enemy; but before he could land, the boat was attacked by a number of batteaux; and when taken possession of by the Spaniards, was nearly sinking, having received three shot through her, luckily without hurting any body; but Captain Nugent and his people were made prisoners; and, when he got on shore, there was a parade for execution, such as a scaffold, and a guard of soldiers; for it was understood to be the orders with which the Spaniards came to attack the settlement, that every body that was conquered, and had made resistance, should be put to death: But when they enquired, and found Captain Nugent, who had no arms in the boat, and did not resist, they contented themselves with blindfolding, stripping, and handcuffing him; he was confined with his boat's crew in a close prison. During their operations, a great number of batteaux, assisted by an armed schooner, attacked the Racehorse, and attempted to board her; but she was so gallantly and obstinately defended by Lieutenant Trott, his officers and people, that the Spaniards were repulsed with great slaughter. On board the Racehorse two men only were killed, and three wounded. When the Racehorse had beaten off the Spaniards, she repaired immediately to bring up the Pomona from Key Boquel; and as soon as the frigate appeared in sight, the Spaniards, to the amount of about 700, took to their craft, and quitted the Key with great precipitation, leaving Captain Nugent his people, and the inhabitants, in close confinement, from which they released themselves; and Captain Nugent in his boat retook possession of a brig, which was a ground, and the Spaniards had captured when they came into the harbour. This brig, at the solicitation of the inhabitants who had furnished her with seamen, Captain Nugent armed, and sent

to the river Belez to cover the embarkation of the property there belonging to the English settlers; with directions that she should, after performing that service, repair in quest of the ships under my command; and, in case of not meeting with us, make the best of their way to Jamaica. Thinking this information too incomplete to dispatch the Racehorse with to Jamaica, I directed Lieutenant Trott, as soon as we quitted Omoa, to go in quest of the brig to the river Belez, and afterwards to repair to George's Key, and land the people who had served as pilots, and were desirous of being put on shore there; and after making such other enquiries as I thought necessary to direct him so to do, I ordered her to join the squadron in the bay of Truxillo, where she arrived the 4th of October, and informed me that the brig, armed by Captain Nugent, had nearly collected the different settlers in the bay; and that 30 of them were on board, and more than 100 under her escort in small craft; and that he had directed them to Truxillo, in their way to Black River. They however did not appear while I was there; and the King's ships being wooded and watered, I put to sea with them, having directed Lieutenant Trott to give every assistance in his power towards forwarding the brig with the Bay-men to Black River on the Musquito shore, if they arrived at Truxillo while he was taking in his water. The pilots the Racehorse carried to George's Key, finding no King's vessels there, or security for their persons, left it; and the inhabitants of every settlement we claim in the Bay relinquished their property, not thinking it tenable against the superior numbers of the Spaniards, were removing as fast as possible, some to Jamaica, but the major part of them to Black River on the Mosquito shore. In this disagreeable situation were things in the Bay of Honduras, when I left it upon the 4th of October; but upon the 7th fortune changed her face upon us, and presented to our view the Porcupine sloop of war, having under her convoy a detachment of troops belonging to the Loyal Irish and some Mosquito Indians under the command of Captain Commandant Dalrymple, who was as desirous as myself of making a land and sea attack upon the garrison of Omoa, and the Spanish galleons. I therefore took immediate measures to secure the services of these people, who had been driven from St George's Key, by making sail myself for Truxillo, and dispatching the frigates to Bonacca and Utilla, in quest of our vessels with the Bay-men. Lieutenant Trott, of the Racehorse, I sent to Rattan on the same service. They all returned unto me with expedition and success, bringing a reinforcement of 250 men. We forthwith set to work, made escalading ladders, fascines, sand-bags, and every other requisite in our power, for carrying on a siege: Having settled the plan of attack, I gave full instructions to the Captains and officers who were to carry it into execution; and, in the morning of the 10th of October, I sailed with the Lowestoffe, Pomona, Porcupine, Racehorse, three schooners, and a number of small craft, for Porto Cavallo Bay, and anchored the fleet there, close in shore. On the evening of the 16th, Capt. Pakenham, to whom I intrusted the command of landing the troops, executed my orders in so officer-like and expeditious a manner, that the whole was formed and marched from the Beach before eleven o'clock that night. From the intricacy of the roads, and other circumstances, our troops were prevented from making any great progress before the next morning, when they pushed forward with alacrity to gain the commanding ground on the Governor's house; and having driven away the Spaniards, who contended for the possession of it, we occupied that very important post, but was so annoyed by the enemy's musquetry from the town, as to compel our troops to set fire to it. In the midst of the flame I arrived off the harbour of Omoa; and the wind, I flattered myself, would have carried us close to the enemy's batteries. I therefore made the signal for the Lowestoffe to lead us to action; it was obeyed by Capt. Parker with alacrity and spirit. When we opened the eastern point, the enemy began to fire at the Lowestoffe, Charon, Pomona, and Porcupine; but no shot were returned, till their guns had so lulled the wind as to leave us little prospect of getting nearer to them; so that, rather to cover ourselves from their aim by smoke, than to look for success from a distant cannonade, the Charon and Lowestoffe began to fire: The Pomona was not able to get within reach of her guns; and as soon as I had the power, I laid the ship's head to the offing: A breeze springing up soon after to the northward, I made the signal to tack, thinking we should certainly fetch where we wished to do: In this, however, we were disappointed, the wind baffling and forsaking us. The Lowestoffe ran ashore, and received a heavy fire from the enemy, but she paid off again; before our boats could get to their assistance, her hull, masts, and yards were so much disabled, as to oblige me to send her to anchor to leeward, and there refit. The Charon's rudder was chocked by a shot, which filled the space between it and the sternpost with splinters; part of her wheel was shot away, and the mizen-mast badly wounded. On the 18th, Captain Dalrymple being anxious for artillery being sent up to a battery he was constructing on the Governor's hill, I ordered the guns from the Porcupine to be landed: They were drawn up by the sailors through a heavy road, and up a steep ascent, to a spot where they did notable execution; but our time being precious from various considerations, and the heat of the climate making this duty more fatiguing to our people, it was concluded on, between Capt. Dalrymple and myself, to attempt an escalade the following morning; and the King's ships to co-operate, by cannonading the wall against the sea.—I made the signal settled for the attack; I weighed at three o'clock, the Pomona and Lowestoffe standing for the eastern, and the Charon for the western angle of the fort, which I began to cannonade; when Captain Dalrymple, in a most gallant and exemplary manner, stormed on the land side with the seamen and marines, and subdued the enemy with the loss of little blood. We took immediate possession of two register ships richly laden, which, with the cargoes of other vessels of less note, will amount to the sum of three millions of piastres (or dollars). The fort is an amazing pile of building; the greatest part of it is an admirable sort of stone; the remainder is brick. It has cost to the Spaniards twenty-five years labour, and the lives of thousands of their subjects. Since it has been taken, we are astonished, from the strength of it, that it was so easily vanquished. The Spanish Governor is very solicitous to ransom the fort, and has offered three hundred thousand dollars for it. The 250 quintals of quicksilver, which came from Old Spain, and we have now taken, the Spaniards would have bought at any price, saying they would give double the value of it, because they should have no other means to work any of the valuable mines in the Province. Their reasons for wishing it, determined me not to part from a single ounce of the quicksilver, nor would I consent to ransom the fort. The number of prisoners in the enemy's fort you will find, by the inclosed return, far exceeded the troops that stormed it; and whose undaunted behaviour has added so much lustre to the British arms. Their humanity has not been less conspicuous than their bravery; nor can there be a greater contrast than between the treatment received by the King's subjects at George's key, which surrendered at discretion, and the Spanish garrison of Omoa though taken by storm: Captain Dalrymple's orders and my wishes have been punctually obeyed even by the Musquito men, and those of Honduras that received such ill treatment. Proper respect has been shewn to the Governor, Spanish officers, soldiers, and inhabitants; neither clothes, watches, pocket-money, or other effects have been taken from these prisoners. The ornaments of the church the captors have agreed to give back, if the Spanish Court does punctually comply with the agreement respecting the exchange of prisoners. The uniform bravery and good conduct of all the officers and seamen under my command may make it appear ungracious to mark particular people; but the services rendered by Captain Pakenham and Lieut. Trott call for my most earnest recommendation of them to their Lordships favour. The former gentleman, who is the bearer of these dispatches, can give more perfect information respecting the reduction of this fort and settlement. Capt. Nugent has exerted himself upon every point of duty in a distinguished manner. I am not particularly acquainted with the merits of individuals that served on shore, except that Commandant Dalrymple is certainly entitled to infinite honour and praise, for the gallant manner in which he led the troops to the escalade. Capt. Carden exhibited many proofs of his abilities as an engineer and a soldier. I must leave it with Capt. Commandant Dalrymple to give due praise to all those whose services on shore call for it: He will, I am sure, take notice of Lieut. Wightman of the marines, who was wounded under the enemy's walls, and of all those who have deserved it at his hands. I have the pleasure to assure their Lordships, that the most perfect harmony and co-operations have subsisted between the King's troops employed at sea and on shore; such services as have been in my power to render my country, I trust, will prove acceptable to his Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble servant,

JOHN LUTTRELL,

A return of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships Charon, Lowestoffe, and Porcupine, in an action against the Catholic King's fort of St Ferdinando de Omoa, on the 21th October 1779.

	killed.	wounded.
Charon	1	6
Lowestoffe	3	5
Porcupine,	1	0

A return of the killed and wounded on board the Racehorse armed vessel at George's Key in the Bay of Honduras, the 13th of September 1779.

Racehorse, 2 killed, 3 wounded.

N. B. The return of the garrison, and of the artillery and stores, are the same as printed above.

St James's, December 18,

The King has been pleased to appoint Dr Harry Spens to be Second Master and Professor of Divinity in the New College of the University of St Andrew's.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, *December 20th* 1779.

Whitehall, Dec. 20. 1779.

THIS morning Captain Lloyd, one of Sir Henry Clinton's Aides de Camp, arrived in town from New-York with the following dispatch from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

New York, November 19, 1779.

My LORD,

AS I was closing my dispatches yesterday for the packet, I had the pleasure, by the arrival of a privateer from St Augustine to receive letters from Governor Tonyn and Lieutenant-Colonel Fuser, who commands the troops in that garrison, communicating to me the very important intelligence, that the French troops, commanded by the Count d'Estaing in person, in conjunction with the rebel army under General Lincoln, were repulsed with very considerable loss in attempting to storm the lines at Savannah in Georgia, on the morning of the 9th ultimo.

I have the honour to transmit copies of Governor Tonyn's and Lieutenant-Colonel Fuser's letters for your Lordship's information; together with copies and extracts of other letters from different persons, all confirming this most agreeable event.

The privateer having taken on her passage an advice boat with dispatches from General Washington, gives me also an opportunity of inclosing copies thereof; by which your Lordship will perceive that they had not confined their views to the southward, but had likewise made considerable preparations for the attack of these posts.

Captain Lloyd, one of my Aides de Camp, will have the honour of delivering my dispatches to your Lordship; and I beg leave to refer to him for any further particulars your Lordship may desire to be informed of. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant.

H. CLINTON.

Extract of a letter from Governor Tonyn to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. dated St Augustine, October 30, 1779.

BY an express sent by some merchants to their correspondents here, which left Savannah on the 24th inst. we have the agreeable news, that the rebels and French army were repulsed in a general assault upon that garrison on the 9th last past; that the former have since retreated into Carolina, and the French on board their ships; that this expedition has cost them 1500 men, and has cost the rebels as many; that the Count d'Estaing commanded in chief, and summoned the General, very haughtily, to surrender to the King of France; that great disputes have happened between the new allies, from reciprocal reproaches, since their defeat; and that they were upon the point of falling upon each other.

Although I have not heard as yet from authority of this happy event, there cannot be the least doubt of the fact, and I would not lose this opportunity of acquainting your Excellency.

I am sorry to mention, that his Majesty's ship the Experiment, Captain Sir James Wallace, is taken by d'Estaing's fleet, and the Ariel, Captain Mackenzie.

St Augustine, October 30, 1779.

SIR,

GIVE me leave to have the honour to congratulate your Excellency upon Count d'Estaing's having raised the blockade of Savannah.—Though I have received no letter from General Prevost since the 11th of last month, I am convinced, by letters from several merchants at Savannah, dated the 22d instant, which arrived express from them yesterday, that he is re-embarked with all his troops.

As very likely your Excellency will not hear so soon from Major General Prevost, (the port of Savannah being still blocked up) I shall attempt to give you a narrative of what has happened during the blockade, as far as I can judge by the several letters which I have seen from thence; also from the report of the express who was at Savannah during the whole time; and though he is a Mulatto, appears to me to be a very intelligent man.

In the beginning of September last General Prevost was informed of M. d'Estaing with the French fleet's being on the coast.

On Wednesday, the 8th, the French landed their troops, and on the Saturday following the rebels joined them, and the blockade was completed. The French encamped between Savannah river and Sunbury road, and the rebels from that road to the road leading to Augusta.

The 15th the Count summoned the town to surrender, and a proper answer was returned; in the mean time Captain Moncrieffe was indefatigable in putting the place in a proper state of defence.—There were not above eight or ten guns mounted on the day of summons, but in a few days they had no less than eighty or ninety mounted, borrowed from the shipping.

A few days afterwards the French and rebels began to throw up batteries upon the hills on the left of Tatnall's, being within about 400 yards of our lines, when three companies of light infantry, commanded by Major Graham, went on in hopes of drawing on a general action; but not being supported soon enough, they were obliged to retire, with the loss of 15 men. On the 19th about midnight Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland arrived by water at Savannah from Beaufort, having fought his way through the enemy. The Vigilant man of war was left at Beaufort, and nobody knows what is became of her; indeed ships have been sunk to hinder the entrance of the river. After this our troops never attempted to interrupt the enemy, who were hard working every night.

About one o'clock in the morning of the 3d of October, they opened their batteries, consisting of 30 pieces of heavy cannon, and 10 mortars, and played incessantly on the town; when on the 9th about day-break the combined forces of France and America, consisting of upwards of 4000 French, and as many rebels, attempted to storm our lines. The principal attack was in three columns upon the redoubts on the Augusta road. The Count in person began the attack with great vigour, but was soon thrown into confusion, by the fire from our batteries and redoubts.

A body of French granadiers came on with such a spirit to attack the old redoubt, upon the Ebenezer road, that if Captain Taw with a number of his men, and Captain Wickham with the grenadiers of the 60th, had not thrown themselves in very opportunely, it must have been carried. The heat of this action lasted about 20 minutes, when the enemy began to retire in great confusion. The rebels could not be brought to charge again; and in that confusion (it is said) they fired upon their ally. Our loss is Captain Taw, and 20 privates killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy cannot be ascertained; but Mr Robert Bailie (who was a prisoner with the French during the whole blockade) says, that they own a loss of between killed, wounded, and sickness, of near 1500 men. The rebels confess to have lost 52 officers, and men in proportion. Count d'Estaing was wounded in the arm and the thigh; and Count Polasky is very dangerously wounded with a grape shot.

On the 20th the last of the French troops reimbarked; and, what is very extraordinary, our troops never attempted to harrass them in their retreat. The rebels had retreated before them. Mutual animosities and revilings had arisen to such a height, betwixt the French and rebels since they were repulsed by us, that they were almost ready to cut one another's throats.

The Ariel man of war was taken some time ago, and the Experiment, coming from New York.

The 22d, a 28 gun frigate remained in sight of the town, a little below Broughton's plantation, with two Carolina gallies, and several small vessels; ten frigates were at Tybee, and the grand fleet consisting of 24 sail of the line, were in the offing.

It is surprising that a man of such ability and repute as Count d'Estaign is reckoned to be, should have delayed his attack until our work and battery was erected, and Lieutenant Colonel Maitland had joined; or that they should not have attempted to take that place by sap.

It was reported by a rebel, that M. d'Estaign was in Charles Town previous to his landing in Georgia, in order to consult measures with the rebels; that they told him, that our army were very much scattered about the country, very sickly, without discipline, and commanded by a man of little experience in military affairs; and that by only shewing himself before the town, they certainly would surrender. If this report be true, M. d'Estaign was deceived, and very likely it made him neglect the precaution usual in sieges. It is reported also, that the rebels took umbrage at his summoning the town in the *French King's name only*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) L. V. FUSER.

P. S. Since this was wrote, a rebel schooner, with 41 men on board, was cast away about 40 miles to the southward of this place, who confirmed the above account.

(Signed) L. V. FUSER.

Extract of a letter dated Savannah, Oct. 24, 1779.

AFTER so complete a blockade as we have had here these six weeks past, and with such a formidable fleet and army as we have been surrounded with, you will wonder to hear that Count d'Estaing has been obliged to raise the siege and taken his leave of us: He went on board his boat a few days since, and all his shattered army followed him, from Colonel Mullryne's house and neighbourhood. An eight and twenty gun French frigate is however in sight of the town, a little below Brownton's plantation, with two Carolina gallies, and several small vessels, that seem to be employed in watering the fleet. Ten frigates are at Tybee, and the grand fleet consisting of twenty-three or twenty-four sail of the line, are in the Offing; and if the wind that now prevails continues any time, they may remain longer upon the coast than they would wish. I must refer you to the account that will be published by authority, for the minute particulars of this very important and very extraordinary siege. I will only say, that the General was summoned by Count d'Estaing *only* to surrender to the arms of the *King of France* the 16th of September. They broke ground the 24th, and the 4th instant opened their bomb batteries in full force upon the town, which, with great guns, 12, 18 and 24 pounders, they kept almost incessantly upon us 'till Saturday the 9th instant, when they began their attack upon our lines; the Count himself at the head of three thousand French, and a like number of contentinals and militia. The attack was apparently general, round the whole lines; but the grand force was at the place called the Spring, at the end of the Common, on the high ground leading to the western road, it was our weak side; the redoubt in that quarter was affigned to the Carolina Loyalists; and they were most fortunately well assisted by a Captain Taws, a brave man, with 25 of his company, who had the same redoubt assigned to them that very morning. This assistance, together with Captain Wickham at the head of the grenadiers, (who has had great merit on this occasion) Colonel Hamilton at the head of the North Carolinians, and Colonel Moore with part of the militia and some others, that will no doubt be all properly taken notice of in the Gazette account, had the whole burnt of the French grenadiers, &c. &c. upon them. The affair lasted about two hours, when the enemy gave way, leaving behind them such a number of dead and wounded, some in the ditches of the redoubt, and many upon the redoubt itself, that since the affair of Bunker's hill, there has not been such slaughter in any engagement in America, since the first of this unhappy rebellion.

Count d'Estaign was himself wounded in two places; and it is confidently said, and owned by their own officers, that their loss was not less than 1500 killed and wounded. This account is just brought in by poor Mr Robert Baillie, who with some others, was taken prisoner at the Orphan House in his way to St John's river, on the first arrival of the French troops, and has been detained by them ever since. The Americans confess they have lost 52 officers; but how many men it is hard to say. They made but a short stay after the morning of the 9th; and there is hardly one of them, it is said, now on this side Savannah river. The French under the command of Count Dillon kept in their

lines, amuſing us with the parade, as if they meditated a new attack; but, in reality, to gain time to withdraw their artillery, and embark their men.

Your friend Captain Moncrieffe has got, I may ſay, immortal honour on this occaſion. There were not above 8 or 10 guns mounted on the day of the ſummons on all the lines; and, in a few days, he had not leſs than 80 or 90 great and ſmall, borrowed from the ſhipping. The French officers have complimented him highly upon his activity; they ſay his batteries roſe upon them from day to day like muſhrooms (champignons).

I have told you of the loſs of the enemy at the attack of our lines; but you will ſcarcely believe that our loſs altogether hardly comes up to 40 or 42 killed and wounded. Poor Taws fell in defence of the redoubt under his charge; and my old and very worthy friend Captain Simpſon fell the day before in his redoubt, by a cannon-ſhot, while he was talking with a friend: Poor fellow! he is very much lamented by every one.

Some few people of the town were killed with the cannon-ſhot; but none of any note. The houſes are much damaged; but, as we keep the ground, every other loſs will ſoon be forgot. Ten thouſand men, they will tell you, (with the preſent lines and ſpirit of the troops) would make very little impreſſion on them."

From the London Papers, Dec. 18.

LONDON.

Admiral Barrington was yeſterday at the levee, and it was ſoon after reported that he had kiſſed hands on his having accepted of the command of a ſquadron, which is immediately to be fitted out on a ſecret expedition.

Aſſociations are forming in the principal counties in England, to give inſtructions to their members on ſubjects of the utmoſt importance to the national intereſts of this once flouriſhing country.

It was yeſterday reported that two members of Congreſs were arrived in France, on their way to England, with terms of accommodation between America and this country.

The Spaniſh Galleons, taken by Capt. Luttrell, came from the river Dulce at the commencement of hoſtilities with Spain, to take ſhelter in the harbour of Anjour, commanded by a battery of 42 two-and-forty pounders, and ſeveral fortifications, which were eſteemed by the Spaniards to be impregnable; yet this place was ſtormed and taken by a 40 gun ſhip, two frigates, and a ſloop. Capt. Luttrell piloted his ſquadron into this port, and carried the place by ſkilful attacks both by land and ſea. Col. Dalrymple commanded a body of marines and ſeamen drafted from the ſhips, and had not more than ten men belonging to the land forces upon this expedition.

The taking of the fort of Omoa is conſidered as a matter of the utmoſt conſequence to our traders in that part of the world, particularly as it will ſerve to protect our logwood cutters againſt commenced hoſtilities.

Orders are gone from the war-office to Scotland and Ireland, for the recruiting parties to return from thoſe kingdoms immediately, with ſuch recruits as they have raiſed.

Sir George Rodney has received his final orders, and is only detained by the wind.

Yeſterday at Guildhall, No. 9901, was drawn a prize of 1000 l.

No. 37,352, a Prize of 500 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 13,181, 29,518, 7360, 12,273, 22,156, 1947, 18,672, 33,527, 44,357, 44,674, 47,661.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 33,812, 20,850, 43,025, 48,759, 631, were drawn prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 28,484, 3349, 21,234, 44,326, 15,153, 48,505, 43,859, 9101, 29,715, 12,837.

EDINBURGH.

Seven o'clock at night.

[The London Poſt not being yet arrived, rather than run the riſk of diſappointing our ſubſcribers in the country, we have publiſhed with the Extraordinary Gazette brought by laſt night's poſt, and ſuch other intelligence as we could procure. Laſt night's poſt did not arrive till half paſt nine o'clock.]

On account of the agreeable diſpatches received from General Clinton, the Tower guns were fired on Monday laſt, at ſix o'clock in the evening—the firſt time theſe ſome years for *good news*.—And, this evening, for the ſame reaſon, a general illumination took place throughout this city and ſuburbs.

Extract of a letter from London, Manday, 11 o'clock at night.

"After d'Eſtaign had re-embarked his troops from Savannah, he met with a ſevere ſtorm, which totally demoliſhed and ſhattered his fleet. Several ſhips ſunk, the reſt diſmaſted, and he himſelf arrived in France, with only his own ſhip (the Languedock) and two other ſhips. He received two wounds in the engagement with Prevoſt, one of them believed to be dangerous."

By a letter from Newcaſtle, dated the 23d inſtant, we are informed, that ſeveral veſſels arrived there, which had been taken and ranſomed the Saturday preceding off Flamborough-head. The ſhips that captured them were French; one mounting 32 guns, another 20, and the third a cutter.

On the 18th inſtant died Miſs Anne Mitchell, only daughter of the Reverend Mr Matthew Mitchell, miniſter of the goſpel at Auchterderran.

This being Chriſtmas day, the ſame was obſerved as a high feſtival by thoſe of the Epiſcopalc ommunion, and as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices. It is with pleaſure we again mention the liberality of a gentleman of the above perſuaſion, who annually beſtows upon the unhappy priſoners in the tolbooth a ſubſtantial dinner on Chriſtmas day. We are likewiſe happy to be informed, that a charitably diſpoſed lady yeſterday ſent a guinea to the Captain of the tolbooth, for the purpoſe of buying coals for the uſe of theſe unfortunate people; that a gentleman gave half a guinea; and that, laſt week, another gentleman gave the like ſum for the ſame laudable purpoſe; which cannot fail of affording great relief at this inclement ſeaſon.

We are ſorry to obſerve, that the ridiculous practice of lamp-breaking ſtill continues; no fewer than ten having been demoliſhed during the courſe of one night laſt week. We have often wondered what pleaſure could reſult from ſuch buſineſs. That thieves or pickpockets ſhould delight in works of darkneſs, is no way ſurpriſing; but that gentlemen, who are generally found the aggreſſors, ſhould put themſelves upon a footing with ſuch miſcreants, is truly aſtoniſhing.

On Saturday and Monday laſt, two diviſions of the North Fencibles arrived at Glaſgow from the weſt-coaſt. They are to ſtay in that place till further orders.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Dec. 20.

"As moſt people are at a loſs to gueſs at the cauſe of the late arrangement of the troops in Scotland, and the removal of the South Fencibles at this inclement ſeaſon of the year, a gentleman preſumes to account for it by hazarding a probable conjecture. The freeholders and principal inhabitants of Dumfries ſhire having been left without protection from the military, applied lately to Government for leave to arm themſelves on the ſame footing as the inhabitants of Weſtminſter, and other places in England. This, however, was denied them, and the correſpondence between them and the Secretary at War has been publiſhed, with very ſpirited remarks on the ſubject in all the Edinburgh Newſpapers. Six companies of the South Fencible, who have juſt left Aberdeen, are ordered to Dumfries, and the remainder are to be quartered in its neighbourhood. Of one thing we are certain, that ſubſequent to the correſpondence between the Magiſtrates of Aberdeen, and General Oughton, upon a ſtop being put to the military aſſociation in this city, in May 1778, and the memorial from the Magiſtrates and Council at the ſame time conveyed to Lord Suffolk, we have never been without a conſiderable body of ſoldiers, although frequently before we had not as many as would have ſerved to mount a corporal's guard."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Dec. 6.

"Friday, arrived at Cove, from Faro, in Portugal, the N. S. Solidada; ſhe ſaw, on the 27th ult. twelve Spaniſh men of war of the line, and a frigate, 25 leagues N. W. of Cape St Vincent, ſteering for Cadiz.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 16.

"Lord North's propoſitions reſpecting this kingdom, are perfectly conſonant to his Lordſhip's political character. So far from containing, or offering a relief to this much-injured country, they are no leſs than a inſult to our underſtanding, and a burleſque upon our diſtreſſes. It requires not the gift of prophecy, not even of Scottiſh ſecond ſight, to ſay, that they will be rejected with contempt and diſdain.

"Lord North muſt know very well that his three propoſitions, reſpecting the trade of Ireland, will not ſatisfy the people of this country. There is one very material prohibition will ſtill affect us very ſenſibly; we are not allowed to export printed linens mixed with *cotton*, a boon he denied us laſt year, though they earneſtly deſired it. Every man knows, that without this liberty even the linen manufacture cannot be carried to its laſt ſtage of improvement. But it is a maxim with this indolent Miniſter to be a year too late, and even then be niggardly with his generoſity.

"It is a plan determined on, in caſe the Britiſh Parliament do not only repeal all the laws with reſpect to our trade, but alſo thoſe oppreſſive acts of the 6th of Geo. I. that two officers of each of all the Volunteer corps in the kingdom, will be deputed to the capital, to form a committee to take into conſideration, what is to be done."

Advertiſements delayed for want of room, will be inſerted on Monday.

Speedily will be publiſhed, in One Volume Quarto,

THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS,

From the DEATH of PHILIP II. KING OF SPAIN,
To the PEACE made with ALBERT and ISABELLA.

By WILLIAM LOTHIAN, D. D.
One of the Miniſters of Canongate.

This Volume contains an Account of the vigorous Oppoſition of the Confederates to Albert and Iſabella, to whom Philip had transferred the Sovereignty of the Netherlands; and of a long Negotiation for Peace, which ended in a Truce for twelve years, with an Acknowledgment of its being made with the United Provinces AS FREE STATES.

This day is publiſhed,
By Charles Elliot in one volume 4to, price 5 s.

SELECT SATIRES OF HORACE

Tranſlated into Engliſh verſe; and, for the moſt part, adapted to the preſent times and manners,

By ALEXANDER GEDDES.

The Satires of Horace have been long the admiration of the learned, and very juſtly. Theſe Satires have been often tranſlated into Engliſh. As the preſent tranſlator has not availed himſelf of the labours of former tranſlators, ſo he does not envy their merit. He has not the arrogance to affirm with confidence that his tranſlation is ſuperior to theirs; and, if he did not think it in ſome reſpects ſuperior, he would not venture to offer it to the public. The verſe will have the advantage of being preſented in a meaſure more analogous to the ſubject; and, from the modern dreſs in which he has clothed Horace's thoughts, he hopes it will have the appearance of a Roman's ſoul tranſfuſed into a Britiſh body. The great and leading characters of Horace as a ſatiriſt are conciſeneſs, perſpicuity, and the moſt elegant ſimplicity. The two firſt, if he is not deceived, the tranſlator has nearly attained, the laſt he has attempted, with what ſucceſs let the public read and determine.

FALKIRK CARRIER.

ALEXANDER JUNKINE, late Carrier between Edinburgh and Falkirk, having declined acting in that office, public intimation is here given, that THOMAS GENTELS, preſent carrier betwixt Glaſgow and this place, ſets out from hence on Tueſday morning the 28th current, on that buſineſs, and will continue to do every ſubſequent Tueſday thereafter. He will alſo ſet out on other days of the week, as encouragement ſhall offer. He will put up at the ſame houſe, and obſerve the ſame rules of ſetting out, as mentioned in the Edinburgh Almanack. From the long experience he has had, while acting in that ſphere on the Glaſgow road, he flatters himſelf of giving entire ſatisfaction to thoſe who may favour him with their employ, which nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to effect.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 19th of January 1780, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE in Paterſon's

Court, being the eaſtmoſt houſe in the 4th ſtorey of the back-court, entering by the ſcale ſtair, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Lighton merchant, and conſiſting of a handſome dining-room, with an apartment for a concealed bed, a bed-room, with two light cloſets, and a concealed bed apartment, another bed-room with a cloſet, a convenient kitchen, a pantry, two preſſes in the trance, and a cellar at the bottom of the ſtair. The whole Houſe is extremely well lighted, and the dining-room commands an extenſive proſpect of the Frith of Forth, and country adjacent.

The articles of roup, and progreſs of writs to be ſeen in the hands of James Walker writer to the ſignet.

SALE OF WOOD.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at Caſtle Huntly, upon Wedneſday 12th January next, at ten o'clock before noon, a very conſiderable number of full grown TREES, conſiſting of Aſh, Elm, Plain, Poplar, and Willow. Many of the Plains are large, and fit for rollers to bleaching-fields; and many Aſhes and Elms not full grown, are very proper for the purpoſes of huſbandry.

N. B. Caſtle Huntly is ſituated about ſix miles weſt of Dundee, and within a mile of the river Tay.

SALE of CABINET WORK,

At the large Ware-room, head of Cheſſels's Court, Canongate,
(Lately poſſeſſed by Mr. MILLS THOMAS China Merchant)

CONSISTING of an elegant Aſſortment of all kinds of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Deſks, Drawers, and Bed-ſteads; with a large aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes of different ſizes, &c. &c.

This ſale is well worth the public attention, every article being of the beſt quality, and charged on the moſt reaſonable terms; and as they are to be ſold for ready money only, the price is affixed to each article, to prevent miſtakes.

N. B. Attendance from ten o'clock forenoon to four afternoon.

RUSSIA GOODS.

PETER FORRESTER and CO. have juſt now imported, and are ſelling, on the moſt reaſonable terms, at their Warehouſe, northweſt corner of the Royal Exchange, the following Goods, viz.

Fine broad White ſheeting.	Printed Cloths and Bed-covers, different patterns.
Fine broad Brown ditto.	Plain and ſtripped White Tweels.
Narrow Brown ditto.	Plain Brown ditto.
Broad and narrow White Diapers.	Kitchen Toweling.
Very fine gray and ſpotted Furs.	Window-Blinds, and Dowlas.
Wire Rubbers.	

Briſtles for bruſhmakers—Ditto for ſhoemakers.

☞ And at their Cellars at Leith are to be had, a large Aſſortment of RUSSIA and SWEDISH IRON, different ſizes; St Peterſburgh clean HEMP, HEMP CODELLIA; fine twelve-head FLAX; likewiſe a quantity of Pearl and Weed ASHES from DANTZIG.

DANIEL MILLER,

Upper Corner of New Street, Canongate,

HAS on hand, a Parcel of Bacon, Beef, and Mutton HAMS, and PICKLED TONGUES; to be ſold below the uſual prices.

Spermaceti, Wax, and Tallow Candles.
Variety of Groceries, Pickles, Confections.
Great choice of Baking and Table Apples.
Raiſins, Currants, Prunes, Almonds, Lemons.
Spirits and Wines of different kinds.
All kinds of Beſoms and Briſhes.

At ſaid ſhop may be had, a very few canniſters of LEE-ROE's ENGLISH COFFEE, which needs no recommendation, as its effect is well known in the cure of conſumptive and nervous complaints, colds, aſthmas, palpitations, freſh colds, &c. &c.

PRESTONPANS NEW FLY comes from Mrs Hislop's in Prestonpans every Tueſday, Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, at nine o'clock in the morning, and returns the ſame days from Mr Peter Jacquharſon's grocer, head of Morriſon's Close, Edinburgh, into good neat coach, at three o'clock afternoon.

NATURAL HISTORY.

In the Preſs, and will be publiſhed about the middle of January,
By WILLIAM CREECH,

The Count de BUFFON's

NATURAL HISTORY.

Tranſlated into ENGLISH from the PARIS EDITION in 16 vols. 12mo.
With Occaſional NOTES and OBSERVATIONS;
Illuſtrated with above 240 beautiful Copperplates.

*** The celebrated Count de BUFFON has introduced into his ſubjects a greater variety of diſquiſition, and given more comprehenſive ideas of Nature, than any preceding or cotemporary writer. His facts are collected with judgment and fidelity; and his reaſonings and inferences are not only bold and ingenious, but adorned with all the beauties of expreſſion, and all the charms of novelty. They every where lead to reflections which are momentous and intereſting. They expand the mind, and baniſh prejudices. They create an elevation of thought, and cheriſh an ardor of enquiry. They open many great and delightful proſpects of the œconomy of Nature,—of the alterations and changes to which ſhe is liable, of the cauſes of her laws, government and operations, and of the general relations that connect the whole, and give riſe to all the diverſities which characteriſe and conſtitute particular orders of exiſtence. Since the days of Ariſtotle, accordingly, no inquirer into Nature has obtained an equal degree of reputation. But, though they merit every mark of diſtinction and panegyric, yet it is to be apprehended, that they are often eſteemed than underſtood. The manufactures, ſubjects diſcuſſed by the author, often require reaſonings the moſt profound, and the frequent employment of technical terms, which are not to be found in dictionaries. Hence many excellent French ſcholars complain, that they are unable to underſtand numberleſs paſſages of the Count de Buffon's works. Theſe and ſimilar conſiderations, have long excited a very general deſire, that it ſhould be tranſlated into the Engliſh language, with that ſkill which may render it inſtructive, and that elegance which may make it agreeable.

☞ An Addreſs to the Public, juſt publiſhed, may be had gratis at Mr Creech's ſhop, containing an hiſtorical account of the Natural Hiſtory compoſed by the Count de Buffon, and of the advantages to be derived from the peruſal of it; with examples of ſome of the admired omiſſions, and groſs blunders in a book called a *Tranſlation* of Buffon's Works, and a plan of the tranſlation, which is ſoon to be ſubmitted to the judgment of the Public.

To the Addreſs is prefixed the following Advertiſement;

THIS Tranſlation will be printed on a fine paper, and a new Engliſh type.

It will conſiſt of eight large volumes octavo, and above 240 elegant Copperplates.

The price of each volume to Subſcribers will be 7 s. 6 d. in boards; and the book will either be delivered in ſingle volumes, monthly, or in ſets, as purchaſers incline.

The price of the Paris Edition is ſixteen guineas.

To thoſe who do not ſubſcribe before publication, the price will be raiſed.

Specimens of the Copperplates may be ſeen in the Bookſellers ſhops; and Subſcribers will have the advantage of the firſt Impreſſions, according to the dates of their orders.

Subſcriptions taken in by WM CREECH, and by the principal Bookſellers in town and country.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large new-built HOUSE in Nicolſon's ſtreet, belonging to Lady Niſbet of Dean, and preſently poſſeſſed by herſelf, conſiſting of a ſunk ſtorey, four ſtoreys above, including the Attic ſtorey.

The houſe to be ſeen every Tueſday and Wedneſday, from twelve o'clock noon to two o'clock afternoon; and the houſe may be entered into at Whitſunday next.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to Mr Charles Inglis writer, Parliament-ſquare, who will ſhow them the rights, and acquaint them with further particulars.

N. B. The houſe was built and furniſhed about eight years ago, and poſſeſſed ever ſince, ſo that the walls are quite dry.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday 19th January 1780, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon,

I. Theſe SHOPS in that Tenement of Land in Nicolſon's Park, lately built by James Reikie wright, and preſently poſſeſſed by William Scot grocer, and John Stewart, at the yearly rent of L. 9 0 0

II. As alſo, The DWELLING-HOUSE in the firſt ſtorey thereof, preſently poſſeſſed by William Leſly wright, at the yearly rent of 15 0 0

III. And likewiſe, That DWELLING-HOUSE in the 2d Storey, poſſeſſed by Miſs Stewart, at the yearly rent of 14 0 0

38 0 0

The premiſſes will be ſhown by the tenants, and for further particulars, apply to James Walker writer to the ſignet, in whoſe hands the articles of roup and title-deeds are to be ſeen.

BRIDGES TO BE BUILT.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by a General Meeting of the county of Berwick, for carrying on the rebuilding of the bridges over Whittader, near Chirnſide and Gainſlaw; deſire all perſons who have been engaged in, or who have had full experience of building bridges, to lodge with James Lorain, Sheriff-clerk of Berwickſhire, on or before the firſt Tueſday of March next, proper plans, with particular eſtimates of the expence of building of both or either of the above bridges, as the Committee reſolve to meet that day, to take ſuch plans and eſtimates as ſhall be given in, under their conſideration.

SALE of SILKS, CLOTHS, &c.

AT HOPE and MILNE's, Parliament-Square.

MR HOPE having retired from business, the stock left on hand of HOPE and MILNE, to a great amount, will now be sold off without reserve, at and below prime cost, for ready money, in order to a final clearance of the Company's affairs:

Consisting of all the variety of Silks, Gold and Silver Stuffs; Ladies Cloths, Ladies Riding Hats, Silk Coats, Silk Stockings, good at 6 s. 6d.

All the variety of Cloths, Silks, elegant rich Embroidery Vests, in gold, silver, and tissu, Hats, Stockings, &c &c. for Gentlemen.

A very large assortment of Black Silks, Silk Bombazeen; Bombazeens, Norwich Crapes, and Manklins, &c. &c.

Mr MILNE continues the business, and is just come from London with an ample supply of all the fashionable articles, and where the friends of the shop and the public may depend upon every attention being paid to their commands.

A complete Assortment of LIVERY CLOTHS, from 2 s. 2d. to 12 s. a yard.

Those indebted to Mr HOPE personally, and the friends of the Company who may have exceeded the usual time of credit, will be so obliging as order payment to Mr MILNE, or settle their accompts by bill, making the term of payment agreeable to themselves.

Commissions from the country properly attended to.

CUSTOM HOUSE, EDIN. DEC. 20. 1779.

WHEREAS, by an act made in the last session of Parliament, cap. 69. it is, amongst other things, enacted, "That all FOREIGN THREAD LACE which, from and after the first day of August 1779, shall be imported into this Kingdom, shall, after the same hath been entered at the Custom House, and before it shall be discharged by the officers, and delivered into the custody of the importer, or his agent, be *marked or sealed*, at each end of every piece, with such mark or seal, and by such officer or officers, as the respective Commissioners of the Customs in Great Britain shall direct and appoint for that purpose.—And further, That if any person or persons, having in his, her, or their custody or possession, in any part of this kingdom, for sale, any *foreign thread lace*, so directed to be marked or sealed as aforesaid, shall, on or before the first day of February 1780, bring or cause such *lace* to be brought to the Custom House for the port nearest to the place where such *lace* shall be, and shall make proof on oath before the Collector and Comptroller, or other principal officer of the Customs at such port, that the legal duties due and payable to his Majesty were paid upon the importation of such *lace*, if the same was imported by him, her, or them, or that such *lace* was purchased by such person or persons (having possession thereof) in a legal fair way of trade, and that he, she, or they verily believe the legal duties due and payable to his Majesty have been duly paid for the same, mentioning the time when, and the port where, such *lace* was imported, or the time when, and of whom such *lace* was purchased, as the case may be, such *lace* shall be thereupon, without fee or reward, marked or sealed at each end of every piece with such mark or seal, and by such officer or officers, as the respective Commissioners of the Customs in Great Britain shall direct and appoint for that purpose.—And further, That from and after the said first day of August 1779, every person intending to *export* any such *foreign thread lace*, which shall have been marked or sealed pursuant to the directions of this act, shall, before such *lace* is shipped in order to be exported, give notice to the proper officer or officers to be appointed for that purpose by the respective Commissioners of the Customs in Great Britain, when and where he will pack up the same in order to be exported; and such officer or officers are to take care that such marks or seals be taken off from every piece so intended to be exported, without fee or reward; and no person shall be entitled to the draw-back allowed upon the exportation of such *lace*, unless he shall have given such notice as herein before is directed, and until such marks or seals shall be taken off by the proper officer or officers as aforesaid.—And further, That from and after the first day of February 1780, in case *any foreign thread lace* shall be found in any shop, ware-house, or other place whatsoever, upon land, within this kingdom, *not being marked or sealed*, as herein before is directed, upon both ends of every whole and entire piece, or upon one end of every remnant of such *lace*, the same shall be *forfeited and lost*, and shall and may be *seized* by any officer of the Customs."—And whereas, in pursuance of the above-recited act, marks or seals have been provided, and Officers appointed at the Custom Houses of the several ports in Scotland, for the purposes afore-mentioned, the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs being desirous that no person may suffer through ignorance of the law, give this public notice, in order that all persons concerned may be the better informed of the regulations of the aforesaid statute; and, by conforming themselves thereto, avoid the forfeitures thereby inflicted.

By order of the Commissioners,

R. E. PHILIPS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE to the Creditors of the late THOMAS RATTRAY of Borland.

THE Lands of BORLAND, belonging to the said Thomas Rattray's heirs, being lately sold, and the price to be soon paid, it is requested, that the Creditors of the said Thomas Rattray will immediately lodge notes of the debts due to them, with the grounds thereof in the hands of Adam Stewart writer in Edinburgh, in order to receive payment when the price of the lands becomes due.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Trustee appointed for the Creditors of ROBERT HARDIE, late tenant in Sturton, being desirous of making a dividend of what money he has collected from the said Robert Hardie's estate; intimation is hereby made for such of the Creditors as have not already lodged a state of their debts, specifying the particular vouchers thereof, and their oaths of verity thereon, to immediately do the same with Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh, factor appointed by the said trustee, or James Carstairs writer in Cupar Fife, on or before 20th February next; that a proper scheme of division may be fitted, and a dividend made: Certifying such creditors as fail to comply with this intimation, that they will be cut off from any share of the funds then to be divided.

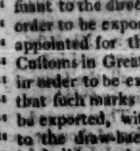
NOTICE to CREDITORS, and a HOUSE to be SET or SOLD.

THE Creditors of the deceased Mr JAMES STEWART writer to the signet are desired immediately to lodge with William Lockhart, at Mr Walker's writer to the signet, the vouchers and exact states of the debts due to them. It is intreated that the creditors will do this without delay, in order that the funds for their payment may be recovered.

The House in Adam's Square lately possessed by Mr Stewart is to be SET or SOLD, and may be entered to immediately. It consists of three storeys, and contains an exceeding good dining-room, a drawing-room, two business rooms, and four good bed-rooms, besides kitchen, servants rooms, cellars, and many other conveniencies. There is also to be let, a coach-house, and stable for four horses.

For further particulars, apply to James Walker writer to the signet.

For *Montego-Bay, Lucea, and Green Island, JAMAICA*,



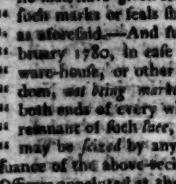
The CHRISTINA, Robert Bain Master,

NOW lying at GEENOCK, is ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 25th January.

The Christina is a fine large ship, mounts 14 carriage guns, and men in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants, Glasgow, or the Master Greenock.

For TOBAGO, *to touch at* BARBADOES.



The Ship SUSANNA, now lying at Port-Glasgow, Daniel Cuming Master.

The Susanna mounts 24 carriage guns, six and eighteen pounders, with men in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

She will be ready to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will be clear to sail by the 15th January.

For freight or passage, apply to David Elliot and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or to Captain Cuming, Port-Glasgow.

6th December 1779.

For Strains, Bruises, Wounds, Burns, Ulcers, Old Sores, &c.

THE UNIVERSAL BALSAMIC called

SAMARITAN WATER;

For which his Majesty hath been pleased to grant his Royal Letters Patent.

THIS Medicine, which, from its most extraordinary Balsamic Qualities, hath been denominated *The Water of the Good Samaritan*, is by far the most excellent remedy ever yet discovered for all the abovementioned disorders, never failing to give relief, performing cures in half the time commonly required, and even where every other means have been tried in vain. It is infinitely preferable to Arquebusade Water, or Oppodeldoc for Strains and Bruises, greatly exceeds either Friar's or any other Balsam for the Cure of Wounds, heals very speedily the most inveterate Old Sores, and Ulcers, gives immediate ease in Burns and Scalds, and perfectly cures the St Anthony's Fire, Shingles, Tetters, Boils, Whitlows, Hard Swellings of the breast, and every kind of painful and inflammatory Tumour in a few days. It is also an infallible remedy for sharp scorbutic Eruptions, particularly for that obstinate complaint a Scald Head; in short, there is scarcely any external complaint in which it will not be found the best application that can be made use of.

Sold by appointment of the patentee, by Messr. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. ONLY in Edinburgh; and may be had of the principal shopkeepers in most of the considerable towns in England and Scotland.

At the same places are likewise sold, Mr Greenough's PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU, which are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarseneses, Sore Throats, and Defluxions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the Breast, promoting the Expectoration of the tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic complaints, and Shortness of breath. Price 1 s. the box.

*** The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following inscription on the lid of the box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

ALSO, Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES FOR THE TEETH, SCURVY IN THE GUMS, AND TOOTHACH.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE, entering by the iron-railed stair within the pend at the foot of Carrubber's close, belonging to and possessed by Mrs Mansfield, consisting of six fire rooms, a light convenient kitchen, two cellars, and other conveniencies. The house is well-finished, and free from smoke and vermin, is insured in the Sun Fire-Office, and may be seen any day betwixt the hours of twelve and three afternoon.—For further particulars, enquire at the proprietor at the house.

If it is not sold before the 1st February next, it will be LET from Whitsunday.

To be SET or SOLD, and entered to immediately,

THE DWELLING HOUSE in the second storey of Macconochie's Land, in the Society, possessed by Mr Alexander Macconochie. The House contains a good dining-room and drawing-room, and three bed-rooms, with two light closets; also two cellars, a garret, and several other conveniencies. If the House is not sold between and the 12th January, it will be let furnished to Whitsunday next.

For further particulars, apply to James Walker writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD by private bargain,

THAT Front HOUSE on the north side of the Lawnmarket Edinburgh, being the first storey above the shops of that Tenement entering by the first fore stairs below the entry to James's Court, presently possessed by Thomas Stewart. Also, That HOUSE in Lady Stairs's close, entering by a turnpike stair within the open court, or area, on the left hand going down the close, being the third storey up the stair, presently possessed by Miss Aytouns.

For further particulars enquire at Alexander Duncan writer to the signet, St Andrews Street.

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING From LONDON to GLASGOW and PORTPATRICK,

In Four Days, by way of CARLISLE and DUMFRIES.

A NEW POST-COACH sets out from the Cross-Keys, in Wood-street, London, every evening (Saturday excepted), and arrives at Beck's Coffeehouse, Carlisle, in three days;—also sets out from Beck's Coffeehouse, Carlisle, on the same evening, and arrives in three days at the Cross-Keys, Woodstreet, London.

To accommodate passengers travelling northward, and to Ireland, A NEW POST-COACH, which connects with the above, sets out from the King's Arms Inn, Carlisle, every Tuesday and Thursday morning at six o'clock, for Dumfries;—upon the arrival of which at the George Inn, a Diligence sets out for Glasgow, and another for Portpatrick.—Also a Diligence sets out from Mr Buchanan's, the Saracen's Head, Glasgow, and another from Mr Campbell's, Portpatrick, every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at four o'clock, to join the said Dumfries and Carlisle Post-Coach, in which seats will be reserved for those travelling southward.

Each inside passenger from Carlisle to Glasgow or Portpatrick, to pay 1 l. 16 s. 6 d. and to be allowed 10 lib. weight of luggage; all above to pay 2 d. per lib. Children on the lap to pay half price. Insides from Carlisle to Dumfries to pay 11 s. 8 d.; outsides, 6 s. 8 d. Small parcels from Carlisle to Portpatrick or Glasgow to pay 1 s. 6 d. each; all upwards of nine libs. 2 d. per lib. Passengers taken up upon the road to pay 4 d. per mile, in both the Coach and Diligence; and for outsides on the Coach, 2½ d. per mile.

Insides	From London to Carlisle,	L.	3	6 0
	From Carlisle to Glasgow or Portpatrick,	1	16	6
		L.	5	2 6

LANDS to LET and SELL.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of Duncan Donaldson, vintner at Kinross, on Wednesday the 5th January 1780, at four o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of LEATGREEN, as presently possessed by John Edwards, consisting of upwards of 300 acres, mostly pasture ground, adapted either for sheep or black cattle, lying in the parish of Dunning, and shire of Perth, about four miles north-west from the town of Kinross.—The articles of roup and progress of writs to be seen in the hands of Ralph Bowie writer in Edinburgh, to whom any person inclining to make a private purchase betwixt and the day of sale may apply.

There is to be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, several Grass Farms in Strathardale. For particulars apply to William Shaw at Innarchroskie, by Cupar Angus, or to the said Ralph Bowie.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT HOUSE in Fogo's Land, Carrubber's Close, being the 4th Flat or Storey to the north possessed by Mr Elphinston advocate, consisting of 7 fire rooms, besides kitchen, pantry, closets, cellar with catacombs, and other conveniencies.

Also, That other HOUSE in the same land, being the 3d Flat or Storey, possessed by Mr Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet, consisting of 7 fire rooms, besides kitchen, closets, cellar, and other conveniencies.—Both houses command a free prospect of the Frith, and adjacent country to the north and east.

Also, That HOUSE on the Milnhill of Musselburgh, belonging to Mr Mackenzie, consisting of ten fire rooms, besides kitchen, garrets, pantry, and cellars with catacombs; with a garden, pigeon-house, stable, and other conveniencies.

The houses in Carrubber's close may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, between eleven and two, and the house on Milnhill every forenoon.

The price of either of these subjects may remain in the purchaser's hands, if desired, on giving proper security.

For further particulars, enquire at Mr Mackenzie.

A MALT STEADING AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.

FOR such a number of years as shall be agreed on, fit to make 1500 or 2000 bolls in the season, situated in a good sea-port town, a populous and plentiful barley and coal country, not twelve miles from Edinburgh, which has a safe and almost daily conveyance to Leith by water, at a very small expence, to which could be conveniently added and connected the necessary accommodations for a distillery; which, if desired, would be done in the completest manner, as the tacksman should direct, with whom, if he chuses, the proprietor will take a share in the trade, providing he has been bred properly to the business, understands it in all its parts, and can undertake the management.

N. B. If the tacksman chuses, he can be accommodated with a small farm, all inclosed and well watered, with extensive housing for cattle, but a few minutes walk from the town, or may have housing for cattle at the work.

For particulars, apply to Mr Donaldson, printer, Edinburgh.

To be SET or SOLD, and entered to either immediately or at Whitsunday next,

THESE TWO adjoining DWELLING-HOUSES, situated upon the east side of the old coach-road from Edinburgh to Leith, lately built by Alexander Duncan the proprietor, on a part of the lands called Abbeyhill, and possessed last summer season by Mr Thomas Kinnear merchant, and Mr Ferrier writer to the signet. Each house consists of a good dining-room, six other fire rooms, kitchen, garret, cellars, and other conveniencies. The subjects will be set or sold; either together or separately, on very reasonable terms. Mrs Glover at Abbeyhill will show the houses.

For particulars, apply to Charles Selkrig writer, at Mr Robert Selkrig's, Grass-market, who has powers to conclude a bargain.

SALE of a HOUSE in GEORGE's SQUARE.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Thursday the 13th day of January 1780, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

That uppermost HOUSE on the East Row of George's Square, lately possessed by Mr Pringle of Crichton, consisting of a kitchen, twelve rooms, and other conveniencies; with coach-house and stable for five horses.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the house will be exposed at the upset price of 1100 l. sterling, being several hundred pounds below what it originally cost.

As the house is at present inhabited, it can only be seen upon Tuesday and Fridays, from eleven forenoon to two o'clock afternoon.

For particulars, apply to Samuel Mitchelson clerk to the signet, Carrubber's Close; and any person who wants to make a private bargain before the day of roup, may please apply to Mr Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, or the said Samuel Mitchelson.

HOUSE in ST. ANDREWS STREET.

TO be SOLD, that LODGING, being the three undermost storeys of the house next the Mews Lane and Square, on the east side of St Andrew's Street, New Town, with the Back Court, a small Stable, several Cellars, and other Office-houses belonging thereto.

Each storey consists of four rooms, with closets and other conveniencies. The first and second floors make a very complete lodging by themselves, having dining-room, drawing-room, and six other apartments, besides closets, &c; but the accommodation may be enlarged by taking in the half or the whole of the sunk storey as the proprietor may incline.

Such as desire to purchase may apply to Mr Scott Moncrieff, the present possessor; and the house may be seen on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from twelve to three o'clock.

To be LET for a LIFE LEASE,

THE FARM of MOUNTMARLE, pleasantly situated, lying in the parish of Lasswade, near to Roslin and Dryden, lately possessed by the deceased James Guthrie, Secretary to the Board of Trustees.—Whoever inclines to take the said farm, may send their offers in writing to Gen. Lockhart the proprietor, or to James Borthwick the gardener at Dryden, who will show the premisses. No offers to be taken after the 1st of February next.

Also to be LET, for such number of years as may be agreed on, that new and commodious built PUBLIC HOUSE at Carnwath, 25 miles from Edinburgh, on the road from Edinburgh to Ayr.—Whoever inclines to take the same, may apply to Gen. Lockhart at Dryden, George or John Stodart at Carnwath, county of Lanark. The road from Glasgow to England, by Peebles, passes through Carnwath.

To GRAZIERS DISTILLERS and FARMERS.

To be LET, for three years, in PASTURE, and entered to immediately,

THE Large North PARK of BINNS, containing 180 Scots acres. There has been only one cutting in hay taken off it last summer since properly laid down with grass seeds, and has at present a tolerable foggage on it, so, by putting heavy ewes and wedders thereon, a return might soon be made.

This Park has a gate on the sea-shore near Blackness Castle, snow seldom lies on it, is of excellent good soil, well watered, naturally sheltered, and well fenced by a lime and stone wall, two ells high.

In this park, there is a good situation for a DISTILLERY; and, should a substantial farmer wish to take these lands, and others adjacent for TILLAGE, the lease may be extended for such number of years, not exceeding 31, as agreeable to the tacksman, who shall be accommodated with a good dwelling-house, and other offices, barns, &c. particularly in shades for feeding of cattle on turnip, part of the soil being well adapted for that husbandry.

These lands, with made roads, lie fifteen measured miles west of Edinburgh, two east of Borrowstounness and Linlithgow. At both places dung may be had reasonably, and lime may be landed from Limekilns at the above gate, or Blackness harbour, which is nearer to some parts of the ground.

Enquire, for further particulars, at Sir Robert Dalziel.

Not to be repeated.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, on Friday the 13th January 1780, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of ASHINTULLY,

and other Subjects, property and superiority, belonging to Mr ROBERT MACINTOSH, Advocate, lying within the parish of Kirkmichael and shire of Perth.

The property lands are of great extent, and will admit of a considerable rise of rent, the lands having been out of lease for many years, and the present rents paid with great punctuality.

The free rent of the property lands is,	L.	254	6 1
And the feu-duties of the lands whereof the superiorities are to be exposed, extend to		21	16 5
	L.	276	2 6

The whole are now to be set up at 6500 l. in one lot.

	Scots			
The valued rent of the property lands is,	L.	474	6	9
And of the superiorities, - -		1761	14	8
Total valued rent, - - - -	L.	2236	1	5

The present upset price is less than twenty-three years purchase of the whole; and if the purchaser inclies to sell the superiorities separately, he may receive such a price for them, when he pleases, as would bring the price of the property lands, at the rate they are now to be exposed, under 20 years purchase of the free rent.

The vassals are numerous, many of them singular successors, and few of them entered; so that the purchaser would immediately be entitled to a composition for entries, whereof none of them appear to be taxed by the vassals charters.

The articles of sale, title-deeds, and particulars of the rental, to be seen in the hands of Mr Callender depute-clerk of Session, or Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet.

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